

nized naturalist-educator. Much of the material appeared years ago in "Our Parks", published by the Union County Park Commission that operates the oft-mentioned Trailside Museum in the Watchung Reservation in New Jersey.

For those who know this or similar areas well, the book rings nostalgically true. For those who would like to visit, it is enticing. For others of all ages, it is interesting.

A few slips were not caught in proofing, as capitalization in Cypripedium on pp. 13 and 43, misuse of insectivorous on p. 15, misspelling of viridescens on p. 17, and uppercasing of flycatcher on p. 74.

The closing plea is wisely made: "We believe that it is the business of schools, parks, civic organizations, and public institutions to prepare our young citizens for conservation....The child must know and learn to appreciate nature before he becomes interested in conserving it....by giving him facts and correct attitudes, and by instilling standards of behavior, so that he will understand his own relationship to nature and the responsibilities that it brings."

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TOWARD A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS
CALLICARPA. XX

Harold N. Moldenke

CALLICARPA TOMENTOSA (L.) Murr.

Additional synonymy: Callicarpa coja Hamilt. ex Wall., Numer. List 87, in syn. 1831. Callicarpa gongalo Hamilt. ex Wall., Numer. List 87, in syn. 1831. Callicarpa arborea L. ex Burkill, Dict. Econ. Prod. Malay Penins. 1: 408, in syn. 1966. Callicarpa tomentosa "L. ex Willd." apud Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 14: 7, in syn. 1966. Callicarpa tomentosa Merr. ex Arora, Journ. Indian Bot. Soc. 45: 134. 1966. Tometax tomentosa L. apud Raizada. Indian Forest. 92: 304, in syn. 1966. Callicarpa lanata Pandeya, Puri, & Singh, Res. Meth. Pl. Ecol. 70, sphalm. 1968. -- Callicarpa lanata L. sensu Gamble, in herb.

Bibliography: Rheede & Munnicks, Hort. Ind. Malab. 4: 123--124, pl. 60. 1683; Ray, Hist. Pl. 2: 1787--1788. 1693; P. Herm., Mus. Zeyl., ed. 1, 11 (1717) and ed. 2, 11. 1726; J. Burm., Thes. Zeyl. 26. 1737; Dassow, Nov. Gen. Pl. Zeyl. 4--5 & [15]. 1747; L., Fl. Zeyl., ed. 1, 24 & [250] (1747) and ed. 2, 24 & [250]. 1748; Dassow in L., Amoen. Acad., [ed. Kiesewetter], 1: 389 (1749) and [ed Haak], 1: 114--115. 1749; L., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, pr. 1, 1: 118. 1753; L., Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 2: 897. 1759; L., Sp. Pl., ed. 2, 1: 172. 1762; Adans., Fam. Pl. 2: 446. 1763; L., Mant. Pl. Alt. 331. 1767; L., Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 2: 125. 1767; [Retz.], Nom. Bot. 35. 1772;

J. A. Murr. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 12 ["13"], 130. 1774; Hoult., Linn. Pfl. Syst. 1: 246—247. 1777; Lam., Dict. Encycl. Bot. 1: 54—55 & 562. 1783; J. A. Murr. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 14, 153. 1784; Jacq., Ind. Pl. Linn. Syst., ed. 14, 32. 1785; Retz., Obs. Bot. 5: 1—2. 1789; Vitm., Sum. Pl. 1: 307. 1789; J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 1, 246 (1789) and pr. 2, 246. 1791; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. [Illustr. Gen.] 1: 293. 1791; Gaertn., Fruct. & Sem. Pl. 2: 81, pl. 94. 1791; Vahl, Symb. Bot. 3: 12 & 13. 1794; J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 3, 246. 1796; Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl. 1: 620. 1797; Murr. & Pers. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 14 rev., 159. 1797; J. A. Murr. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 nov., 127. 1798; Poir. in Lam., Encycl. Méth. Bot. 7: 697. 1806; Willd., Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. 158. 1809; W. T. Ait., Hort. Kew., ed. 2, 1: 247. 1810; Poir. in Lam., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 2: 32. 1811; Roxb., Hort. Beng. [83]. 1814; Roem. & Schult. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 nov., 3: 94 & 95. 1818; Dennst., Schlüss. Hort. Malab. 16 & 30. 1818; Wall. in Roxb., Fl. Ind., ed. 1 [Carey & Wall.], 1: 406 & 481. 1820; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 137. 1821; Moon, Cat. Ind. & Exot. Pl. Ceylon 10. 1824; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 1: 419 & 420. 1825; Ainslie, Mat. Ind. 2: 180—182. 1826; J. A. & J. H. Schult., Mant. 3: 52. 1827; Spreng. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 16, 5: 126. 1828; Wall., Numer. List 87. 1831; Roxb., Fl. Ind., ed. 2 [Carey], 1: 391—392. 1832; Kostel., Allgem. Mediz.-pharm. Fl. 3: 829. 1834; Boj., Hort. Maurit. 257. 1837; D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 428. 1839; J. Grah., Cat. Pl. Bombay 156. 1839; Dillwyn, Rev. Ref. Hort. Malab. 19. 1839; Peterm., Cod. Bot. Linn. Ind. Alph. 33. 1840; Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 257. 1840; O'Shaughnessy, Beng. Disp. 456. 1841; Voigt, Hort. Suburb. Calc. 473. 1845; Walp., Repert. Bot. Syst. 4: 125 & 128. 1845; Lindl., Veget. Kingd. 663. 1846; R. Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. 4: 15—16, pl. 1480. 1849; R. Wight, Illustr. Ind. Bot. 2: pl. 173 bis, fig. 5. 1850; Walp., Ann. Bot. Syst. 3: 237. 1852; Benth. in Hook., Journ. Bot. & Kew Gard. Misc. 5: 135. 1853; W. Griff., Notul. Pl. Asiat. 4: 173 (1854) and Icon. pl. 447. 1854; Twining, Illustr. Nat. Ord. Pl. 2: 104, fig. 6. 1855; Miq., Fl. Ned. Ind. [Fl. Ind. Bat.] 2: 889—890. 1856; Schnitzl., Icon. Fam. Nat. Reg. Veg. 137. 1856; Dalz. & Gibs., Bomb. Fl. 200. 1861; Sieb. & De Vriese, Ann. Hort. Bot. Pays-Bas [Fl. Jard.] 4: 97. 1861; Rosenth., Syn. Pl. Diaph. 1130. 1862; Pocz., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3: [Rev. Verbenac.] 192. 1863; Thwaites, Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 243. 1864; Pritz., Icon. Bot. Ind. 1: 188. 1866; Hassk., Hort. Malab. Rheed. Clav. 38. 1867; Beddome, Fl. Sylv. Anal. Gen. 123, pl. 21. 1872; H. Drury, Usef. Pl. India 97. 1873; Beddome, Forester's Man. Bot. S. India 173. 1873; Roxb., Fl. Ind., ed. 3 [C. B. Clarke], 131. 1874; Brandis, For. Fl. NW. & Cent. India 3: 368. 1874; Gamble, List Trees Darj. Dist. 60. 1878; Gamble, Man. Indian Timb., ed. 1, 282 & 503. 1881; Watt, Econ. Prod. India 6: 40. 1883; Nichols., Illustr. Dict. Gard. 1: 242. 1884; Dymock, Veg. Mat. Med. W. Ind. 716 & 745. 1884; Trimen, Journ. Ceylon Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. 9: [Syst. Cat. Flow. Pl. Ceylon] 68. 1885; C. B. Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 4: 566 & 567. 1885; E. Balf., Cyclop. Ind., ed. 3, 1: 550. 1885; Mak., Bot. Mag. Tokyo 2: 220.

1888; Watt, Dict. Econ. Prod. India 2: 26--27. 1889; N. E. Br. in G. W. Johnson, Gard. Dict. 157. 1890; Maingay, Kew Bull. Misc. Inf. 1890: 127. 1890; Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 503. 1891; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 386. 1893; W. A. Talbot, Syst. List Trees Shrubs Bomb. 159--160 & 216. 1894; Nairne, Flow. Pl. West. India 247. 1894; Trimen, Handb. Fl. Ceylon 3: 350. 1895; Briq. in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 1, 4 (3a): 166. 1895; J. Matsum., Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13: 114. 1899; Diels in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 29: 547. 1900; H. N. Ridl., Agric. Bull. Straits & Fed. Malay States 2: 218. 1902; W. P. Wright in Cassell, Dict. Pract. Gard., ed. 1, 1: 156. 1902; Gamble, Man. Indian Timb., ed. 2, pr. 1, 525 & 770. 1902; Cooke, Fl. Presid. Madras 423. 1905; W. P. Wright in Cassell, Dict. Pract. Gard., ed. 2, 1: 156. 1907; King & Gamble, Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc. Bengal 74 (2), extra no.: 804. 1908; King & Gamble, Mat. Fl. Malay. Penins. 21: 1014. 1909; Gerth van Wijk, Dict. Plantnames 1: 217. 1911; J. C. Willis, Rev. Cat. Indig. Flow. Pl. Ceylon 69. 1911; W. A. Talbot, Forest Fl. Bombay 2: 345. 1911; Hosséus, Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 28 (2): 429. 1911; J. Matsum., Ind. Pl. Jap. 2 (2): 530. 1912; Jacks., Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. 124, Suppl.: 49. 1912; Craib, Contrib. Fl. Siam Dicot. 163. 1912; Rama Rao, Flow. Pl. Travancore 314. 1914; Gerth van Wijk, Dict. Plantnames 2: 71. 1916; Free, Fls. Winter 41. 1917; E. D. Merr., Interpret. Rumph. Herb. Amboin. 448 & 559. 1917; Basu, Ind. Med. Pl. 3: 3, pl. 733. 1918; E. D. Merr., Philip. Journ. Sci. Bot. 13: 156. 1918; H. J. Lam, Verbenac. Malay. Arch. 47, 50, 79--82, [361], & 362. 1919; C. E. C. Fischer, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 9: 140. 1921; Hubert, Verb. Util. Mat. Med. 65. 1921; Bakh. in Lam & Bakh., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., ser. 3, 3: 10, 20--22, 26, & 27. 1921; Gamble, Man. Indian Timb., ed. 2, pr. 2, 525 & 770. 1922; H. N. Ridl., Fl. Malay Penins. 2: 614. 1923; H. J. Lam in Lauterb., Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 59: 89. 1924; Gamble, Fl. Presid. Madras 6: 1091 & 1092. 1924; Heyne, Nutt. Plant. Nederl. Ind., ed. 2, 1312. 1927; T. Itô, Taiwan Shokubutu Dzusetu [Illustr. Formos. Pl.], ed. 1, 606 (1927) and ed. 2, 606. 1928; Stapf, Ind. Lond. 1: 526. 1929; Burkill & Haniff, Gard. Bull. Straits Settl. 6: 233. 1930; P. Dop, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Toulouse 64: 501--502. 1932; P'ei, Mem. Sci. Soc. China 1 (3): [Verbenac. China] 22--24. 1932; Crevost & Pételot, Bull. Econ. Indo-chine 37: 1290. 1934; L., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, pr. 2, 1: 118. 1934; Moldenke in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 39: 298, 301, & 302 (1936) and 40: 98, 100, 101, 104, 106--109, 112, 116, 120, 125, 130, & 196. 1936; Beer & Lam, Blume 2: 222. 1936; Fletcher, Kew Bull. Misc. Inf. 1938: 411--413. 1938; Moldenke, Geogr. Distrib. Avicenn. 36. 1939; Moldenke, Prelim. Alph. List Invalid Names 5, 9--11, 13, 23, 28, & 43. 1940; Moldenke, Suppl. List Common Vern. Names [1]--3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 20, 22, & 23. 1940; Worsdell, Ind. Lond. Suppl. 1: 160. 1941; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 1, 54--56, 58, 60--67, 71, & 87. 1942; Meeuse, Blumea 5: 71. 1942; Moldenke, Alph. List Invalid Names 4, 8--11, 22, 27, & 44. 1942; Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 95. 1945; Razi, Journ. Mysore Univ. 7 (4): 63. 1946; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 386. 1946; Moldenke, Alph. List Cit.

1: 285. 1946; H. N. & A. L. Moldenke, Pl. Life 2: 88. 1948; Moldenke, Alph. List Cit. 2: 531 & 562 (1948) and 4: 987, 1234, 1237, & 1293. 1949; Moldenke, Known Geogr. Distrib. Verbenac., ed. 2, 124, 125, 128, 130, 131, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 144, 146--148, 157, 177, & 178. 1949; Moldenke, Phytologia 3: 138. 1949; Thirumalachar, Mycologia 42: 230. 1950; Razi, Journ. Mysore Univ. 10 (6): 54 (1950) and 11 (1): 15. 1950; Kadambi, Indian Forest. 76: 18--30, 68--82, & 121--132. 1950; Moldenke, Revist. Sudam. Bot. 8: 171 & 172. 1950; Santapau, Anal. Bot. Cavanilles 11: 310. 1952; Razi, Poona Univ. Journ. 1 (2): 47. 1952; V. S. Rao, Journ. Indian Bot. Soc. 31: [297] & 304--[305], fig. 33--35. 1952; Santapau, Rec. Bot. Surv. India 16: 237. 1953; Santapau, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 53: 27. 1955; Satyanarayan, Proc. Sympos. Humid Trop. Veg. 201 & 207. 1958; Subramanyam, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 1: 133. 1959; Moldenke, Résumé 159, 160, 165, 167, 168, 174, 179, 183, 187, 189, 194, 197, 200, 214, 234, 241, 243, 244, 247, 248, 275, 301, 355, 444, & 445. 1959; Anon., Kew Bull. Gen. Index 1929-1956, p. 59. 1959; Puri, Indian Forest Ecol. 1: 152--154 & 202 (1960) and 2: 641. 1960; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 386. 1960; Nair & Rehman, Bull. Nat. Bot. Gard. Lucknow 76: 13--14, fig. 19. 1962; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 3: 17 (1962) and 7: 6. 1963; Srinivasan & Agarwal, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 5: 86. 1963; Legris, Trav. Sect. Scient. Inst. Franç. Pond. 6: 184, 394, 501, 513, & 558. 1963; Balakrishnan, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 6: 87. 1964; Arora, Journ. Indian Bot. Soc. 44: 81 & 82. 1964; Chopra, Badhwar, & Ghosh, Poison. Pl. India 2: 695. 1965; Sen & Naskar, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 7: 38. 1965; Burkill, Dict. Econ. Prod. Malay Penins. 1: 407--409. 1966; Raizada, Indian Forest. 92: 304. 1966; Panigrahi & Joseph, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 8: 143 & 151. 1966; Arora, Journ. Indian Bot. Soc. 45: 134. 1966; Subramanian, Indian Forest. 92: 47. 1966; Gaussen & al., Trav. Sect. Scient. & Techn. Inst. Franç. Pond. Hors ser. 7: 49, 51, 62, 67, 71, & 96 (1966) and 8: 62 & 90. 1966; Sebastine & Ramamurthy, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 8: 170 & 174. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 14: 6, 7, & 10. 1966; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 425, 426, 501, & 502 (1966), 14: 36--39, 107, 111--115, 126, 151, & 179 (1966), and 14: 225, 244, & 245. 1967; Ellis, Swaminathan, & Chandrabose, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 9: 11. 1967; Kammathy, Rao, & Rao, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 9: 207 & 224. 1967; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 15: 14 & 17 (1967) and 16: 9, 17, & 18. 1968; Maiti, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 10: 111--122. 1968; Vajravelu, Joseph, & Chandrasekaran, Bull. Bot. Surv. India 10: 78. 1968; Pandeya, Puri, & Singh, Res. Meth. Pl. Ecol. 70. 1968; Carrick & al., Chem. Pharm. Bull. Tokyo 16: 2436--2441. 1968; Löve, Taxon 17: 576. 1968; Deb, Sengupta, & Malick, Bull. Bot. Soc. Bengal 22: 174 & 199. 1968; Uphof, Dict. Econ. Pl., ed. 2, 96. 1968; Moldenke, Phytologia 16: 364, 380--382, 384--388, & 447. 1968; Corner & Watanabe, Illustr. Guide Trop. Pl. 752. 1969; A. L. Moldenke, Phytologia 18: 114--115. 1969; Farnsworth, Pharmacog. Titles 5 (4): iii & title 3982 (1970) and 5 (9): ii & title 10008. 1970; Moldenke, Phytologia 21: 49, 50, 102, 103, 208, 214, 215, 220, 223--225, 231, 237, 240, 329, 330, 336, 345, 387, 445, & 449--452 (1971) and 22: 27--

28. 1971; Farnsworth, Pharmacog. Titles 5, Cumul. Gen. Ind. sub Callicarpa. 1971.

Illustrations: Gaertn., Fruct. & Sem. Pl. 2: pl. 94. 1791; R. Wight, Icon. Pl. Ind. Orient. 4: pl. 1480. 1849; R. Wight, Illustr. Ind. Bot. 2: pl. 173 bis, fig. 5 (in color). 1850; W. Griff., Notul. Pl. Asiat. Icon. pl. 447. 1854; Twining, Illustr. Nat. Ord. Pl. 2: 104, fig. 6. 1855; Sieb. & De Vriese, Ann. Hort. Bot. Pays-Bas [Fl. Jard.] 4: 97 (in color). 1861; Beddome, Fl. Sylv. Anal. Gen. pl. 21. 1872; W. A. Talbot, Forest Fl. Bombay 2: 345. 1911; Basu, Ind. Med. Pl. 3: pl. 733. 1918; T. Itô, Taiwan Shokubutu Dzusetu [Illustr. Formos. Pl.] 606. 1928; V. S. Rao, Journ. Indian Bot. Soc. 31: 304, fig. 33--35. 1952; Nair & Rehman, Bull. Nat. Bot. Gard. Lucknow 76, 13, fig. 19. 1962; Corner & Watanabe, Illustr. Guide Trop. Pl. 752. 1969.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a densely tomentose shrub or small to middle-sized slender tree, 2--18 m. tall, with reddish-brown indumentum, the trunk 10--31 cm. in diameter, the leaf-blades grayish beneath and pale softly pubescent, the flowers fragrant or slightly fragrant, the corolla pink, lavender-pink, or purple-pink to purple-lilac, purple, deep-lilac, mauve or white, the pollen-grains spheroidal, 42 μ in diameter (range 39--42 μ), the exine surface areolate, and the drupes about 5 mm. in diameter, purplish-black, purple-black, or purple to black or scarlet. The corollas are described as purple on J. Fernandes 1114 and Lörzing 13067, lavender-pink on M. S. Clemens 11195, pink on Brass 27693 & 28719, deep-lilac on C. E. Carr 14870, and white on Prachantasen 25.

Santapau (1952) describes the species as an "Arbusto de hojas y flores elegantes", while Corner & Watanabe (1969) describe it as a "Wild tree. Twigs, inflorescences, and underside of leaves thickly brownish white tomentose. Leaf 12--30 x 5--15 cm. Flowers purple lilac. Berry 2--3 mm, purple....Medicinal." The fruit, of course, is a drupe, not a berry. Chopra, Badhwar, & Ghosh (1965) report that the bark possesses a peculiar aromatic odor and slightly bitter taste. Löve (1968) has counted the chromosomes in Mehra & Gill 1080 from Nainital in the western Himalayas of India. Crevost & Pételot (1934) say of this species: "Plante qui, aux indes, est employé comme masticatoire en remplacement du bétel".

Collectors have found the plant in forests, rainforests, tropical forests, teak forests, secondary forests, the outskirts of forests, rainforest secondgrowth, and riverbeds, on steep slopes, forested riverbanks, and limestone coasts, and along roadsides and creekbanks in rainforests, at altitudes from sealevel to 1800 meters, flowering from August to June, and fruiting in February, April, August, and December. Razi (1946) refers to it as a meso-phanerophyte according to Raunkiaer's classification of life-forms.

Bakhuizen van den Brink (1921) gives the overall distribution of C. tomentosa as "Brit-India! Siam! Malacca! Sumatra! Hongkong! New-Guinea!" -- his var. typica is recorded by him from "Ceylon! Himalaya! Nepal! Sikkim! Assam! Bengal! Burmah! Siam! Malacca!

Sumatra!" and his var. lanata from "Ceylon! Deccan! Himalaya! Nepal! Bhotan! Burmah! Bhamo! Hongkong! China!" He distinguishes the two varieties as follows: var. typica: "Folia adulta subtus tomentosa, incana; 15--40 c.M. longa, 7--15 c.M. lata; cymae magni, pedunculo petiolum aequante vel longiore; calyx dense tomentosus superne glabratus, raro subglabrescens; corolla extus glabra, vel dorso laciniarum subfarinosa; ovarium setaceum vel sparse pilis stellatis tomentosum, sparse glandulis punctatum". Var. lanata: "Folia adulta subtus dense et molle lanato-tomentosa canescentia; 10--30 c.M. longa, 3.5--15 c.M. lata; cymae magnae pedunculo quam petiolus duplo brevior; calyx sparse tomentosus superne glabratus; corolla extus glabra vel dorso laciniarum subtomentosa; ovarium dense setaceum vel sparse pilis stellatis tomentosum, sparse glandulis punctatum."

Lam (1924) gives the species' distribution as "Britisch India, Malakka, Malayischer Archipel, Philippinen"; Beer & Lam (1936) say merely "India to New Guinea". Panigrahi & Joseph (1966) describe it as "abundant" in Nefa, where the bark is "eaten with betel-leaf". Free (1917) adds that the leaves are used by the natives of Ceylon as a substitute for betel leaves. Twining (1855) notes also that there are aromatic properties in the bark, which is used as a substitute for betel by the Cingalese, and that the Malays think it is medicinal. Uphof (1968) notes that the species is a shrub of India "esp. Ghat of Bombay, Madras States, N. Kanara etc. Decoction of the bark and roots is used in Hindu medicine in fever, hepatic obstruction and skin diseases!" Sebastine & Ramamurthy (1966) tell us that it is "common" in Kerala, forming the top layer among deciduous trees; Vajravelu and his associates (1968) also describe it as common in Kerala. In Bhutan, according to Deb, Sengupta, & Malick (1968), C. tomentosa is "widespread". Arora (1964) reports it in the understory of bamboo-Xylia-Terminalia ecologic associations, while Kammaty, Rao, & Rao (1967) call it "common on margins of shola".

On Woodlark Island this plant is said to be "occasional in rainforest secondgrowth" by Brass, while in Thailand it is "common in deciduous forests by streams" according to Prachantasen. Gamble (1881) refers to it as "a tree of the hills of Western and South India". Bojer (1837) records it from Mauritius gardens, saying "Pat. Inde orientale. Cult. au jardin du Roi, Pampl., et dans d'autres jardins". Watt (1889) describes it as "A shrub of Western and Southern India and the Circars".

Burkill (1966) avers that C. tomentosa is "A tree, found in India and to Sumatra; in the [Malay] Peninsula it is plentiful southwards to Negri Sembilan. The wood is white...brownish white.....or reddish white.....It is scarcely used for anything but burning, and in India is made into charcoal. The plant is pounded and used for poulticing sores. The juice is given internally for stomach-ache...." Watt (1889) reports that "Ainslie says that this plant is reckoned by the Javanese amongst their emollients. The bark, according to that author, possesses a peculiar aromatic and slightly bitterish taste..." [to be continued]